

WILSON IGNORANT OF COTTON REPORT

Secretary of Agriculture Astonished at Department's Statement.

WILL NOT OCCUR AGAIN

Preliminary Estimate Recently Issued, Without Sanction of Law.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.] Washington, D. C., July 20.—Senator E. D. Smith, of South Carolina, to-day disclosed the chance that Secretary Wilson is apparently no more cognizant of what is going on in the Department of Agriculture than the man in the moon.

When Senator Smith called at the department to ask about the preliminary estimate of the cotton crop, the most astonished man in Washington was Mr. Wilson. He did not know that such a report had been issued. But the story is best told in the words of Senator Smith, who said to-day:

"On July 13 a statement of the condition of the cotton crop was issued from the Department of Agriculture, putting the condition at 82.2 per cent. of normal, as compared with a ten-year average of 80 per cent. Also, that the acreage of cotton was about 31,000,000 acres. To quote the exact language of the report in this respect, it says: 'The report shows condition of the crop to be higher than on any corresponding date in the last ten years. A month ago the general condition was 8.5 per cent. above the ten-year average. To-day it is 10.3 per cent. above the ten-year average.'

"The acreage of cotton this year is about 35,000,000. Allowing for the average amount of abandonment, about 1,000,000 acres, the indications are that approximately 34,000,000 acres of cotton will be harvested.

"The condition indicates a probable yield of 20.2 pounds per acre, which on 34,000,000 acres, would mean 6,850,000,000 pounds, or about 14,425,000 bales."

"This being the first estimate of the kind, and realizing its immense value to the speculator and gambler, I believed that there was some mistake somewhere, for it makes no difference as to the fact that this is a mere guess, coming, as it is alleged to have done, from the Agricultural Department, it carried with it official sanction, official weight and therefore was calculated to have a vast effect upon the market."

"I therefore this morning interviewed Secretary Wilson in person. He informed me that this estimate was without his knowledge or sanction, without the sanction of the law, and that on account of the many influences that are likely to occur in effecting the final yield of the crop, it was foolishness for any one to attempt to forecast the yield at this date. That if this did come from any of his divisions, that it was the first time, and the last time it would occur."

"Of course, the damage to a large extent, has been done. That is, its effect on the price of cotton has already been felt. But it is due the public, the cotton growers, and the legitimate business of the country, that the agricultural department does not lend its sanction to the alleged estimate."

"As an illustration of the absurdity of an attempt to make a guess now. In 1908 we had 32,344,000 acres and made 13,432,000 bales. In 1910 we had 32,403,000 acres, and made 11,565,000 bales. In 1906 we had 31,374,000 acres and made 13,395,000 bales. In 1907, we had 31,111,000 acres and made 11,325,000 bales.

Texas, Oklahoma, Louisiana, Arkansas, Mississippi and Alabama are infested with the weevil. This pest begins its ravages about the 15th of July. The extent of its ravages are largely dependent upon the condition of the weather. If there is an excess of rain, the damage to the weevil is greatly increased. If there is not an excess of rain, the damage is lessened. Already complaints are coming from these sections of too much rain. This factor, together with many others that the cotton trade is familiar with, make it impossible to know what the ultimate yield may be. And I am extremely gratified to know, from the secretary, in person to me, that that dangerous and absurd preliminary estimate will not be made again."

P. H. McG.

WILL CLASP HANDS ON FIELD OF PEACE

(Continued From First Page.)

each side. The official reports give the Union casualties as 19 officers and 453 men killed; 54 officers and 917 men wounded, and 1,176 men captured. The Confederate losses are unknown, as there were no records kept.

Of the 18,000 men engaged, scarcely a handful remain to-day to take part in the celebration. Time has wiped out whole companies, and mustered remnants now present, but a few survivors. It is not probable, therefore, that this history of the United States will ever again chronicle such a meeting between the Blue and Gray as that which will take place to-morrow, and for this reason every effort has been made to make it one to be remembered by posterity.

Among those prominent in the promotion of this unique rally are: General John E. Gilman, commander-in-

chief of the Grand Army of the Republic; General George M. Gordon, commander-in-chief of the United Confederate Veterans; Lieutenant George C. Round, first lieutenant of the Artillery, and chairman of the executive committee; Captain Westwood Hutchinson, G. Raymond Ratcliff, C. Maurice Hopkins, D. R. Lowell, One Hundred and Twenty-first New York; L. D. Lovell, of Chicago, R. P. Carleton, past department commander, Department of the Potomac, G. A. R.; James S. Douglass, Forty-fourth New York; Arthur Hendricks, Fifth New York; H. B. Matto, Eighty-ninth Ohio; J. H. Thomas, of the Interior Department, and many others who played prominent roles in the first great battle of the war.

In addition to the invitation extended to the veterans, they have been asked to mail postals, inscribed with a brief patriotic sentiment. These postals will be on exhibition in the Manuscript Public Library, and will be finally removed to the new Carnegie Library, in New York City, where they will be preserved forever as relics of men who passed through the greatest crisis in the history of the United States.

These postals and letters have been put in upon the executive committee by the hundreds, and their exhibit in the library is the daily scene of eager crowds of veterans, who search like schoolboys for letters from comrades half forgotten with the lapse of years. In fact, the library is a trying place for veterans from both sides of the Mason and Dixon line, and many are the friendships that are daily renewed before this exhibit of letters from members of both armies.

(Continued From First Page.)

It is for sale to independents as well as to the trust.

"My investigation does not lead me to believe that the United States Steel Corporation has a monopoly of coke, but I am inclined to agree with the conclusion of the Bureau of Corporations that the corporation has a practical monopoly of the ores of this country."

Relief for Independents.

Mr. Stanley referred to what he termed the "act of God" to relieve the independents in the discovery of self-fluxing ores in the South, which developed the open hearth system and opened the way for competition with the Bessemer ores of the Superior region, controlled by the trust.

He said 50 per cent. of the open hearth ores were controlled by the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company.

"Were you directed by the President of the United States?" Chairman Stanley asked Commissioner Smith, "to investigate particularly the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company at the time the United States Steel Corporation sought to get control of the non-Bessemer ores of the South, before they did obtain them?"

"No, we did not investigate that matter at that time."

"Did you ever advise the President about the discovery of the open hearth process and the control of non-Bessemer ores by the Tennessee?"

"I don't think we ever talked to the President about it."

"Did the President ever ask the Department of Commerce and Labor to advise him as to the nature of the proposed merger between the Steel Corporation and the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company?"

"Not to my knowledge."

"Is it not true in the light of the facts that when the United States Steel Corporation absorbed the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company the latter controlled the only ores that could enter into competition with Bessemer ores?"

"It controlled the most important bed of the Southern ores."

"If the Steel Corporation had a monopoly it practically clinched it through the absorption of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company, is it not true?"

Commissioner Smith said he did not want to commit himself and that all the facts in the bureau's possession would be submitted in due time. The committee will resume hearings next Monday.

NOT AN UNLAWFUL MONOPOLY

Denial of Charge Made by President of Cutler Mail Chute Company.

Washington, July 20.—Denial of charges that the Cutler Mail Chute Company is an unlawful monopoly was made before the House Committee on Post-Office Department expenditures by the company's president, who said that his company, which had been charged with making extraordinary profits, had been paying only 7 per cent. on its preferred stock, and had never paid anything on the common stock. He and his brother, he said, own 50 per cent. of its stock.

Dr. Lyon's PERFECT Tooth Powder

is packed in a dust-tight metal box, with patent measuring tube, which is both safe and convenient for tourists.

INSPECTING WRECK OF THE MAINE

Commission in charge of the Maine raising, consisting of army officers (General Bixby, Colonel Black, Colonel Patrick and Major Ferguson), inspecting the wreck.

COST AND WORK OF REMSEN BOARD

House Committee Calls On Secretary of Agriculture for Complete Information.

Washington, July 20.—In connection with the charges against Dr. H. W. Wiley, chief of the Chemistry Bureau, the House Committee on Agriculture today called on the Secretary of Agriculture for complete information regarding the cost and the work of the Remsen board of experts on pure food matters.

The committee decided that the board's work was an integral part of the Wiley case, which it will investigate in connection with the department personnel board's recent recommendation that Dr. Wiley be dismissed for a technical violation of the law under which pure food experts are employed.

The committee wants to know what the Remsen board has cost the government, what work it has achieved, what recommendations it has made, and what has been done with those recommendations.

Part of the papers asked for last week in connection with the Wiley case were received to-day.

The others are with President Taft, and if these are available before the Remsen papers, the committee probably will immediately proceed with the Wiley charges.

The Remsen board was appointed by President Roosevelt especially to decide the famous benzene of soda case. Dr. Wiley held that it was injurious to health, and that its use in food preparation and preservation should be prohibited. The Remsen board held that when used in certain small quantities, benzene of soda could not be considered harmful.

HONORS EVEN IN PITCHERS' BATTLE

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.] Charlottesville, Va., July 20.—In a pitchers' battle on the Horse Show grounds to-day the local Young Men's Christian Association team defeated Amherst 2 to 0 in a seven-inning game.

Rixey, Virginia's southpaw, was pitted against Eugene, of the Virginia Polytechnic Institute, and honors were about even. Each allowed two hits, and Rixey fanned fifteen men.

THE WEATHER

Forecast: Virginia—Probably fair Friday and Saturday; not much change in temperature; light to moderate south to southwest winds.

North Carolina—Generally fair, except possibly local thunder showers Friday and Saturday; light, variable winds.

CONDITIONS YESTERDAY.

Thursday midnight temperature... 76

Normal temperature... 72

Humidity... 72

Wind, direction... S.W.

Wind, velocity... 4

Weather... cloudy

12 noon temperature... 93

3 P. M. temperature... 93

Maximum temperature up to 93

Minimum temperature up to 84

P. M. temperature... 84

Mean temperature... 81

Normal temperature... 81

Excess in temperature... 1

Deficiency in temperature since March 1... 105

Accum. excess in temperature since January 1... 44

Deficiency in rainfall since March 1... 7.26

Accum. deficiency in rainfall since January 1... 7.26

CONDITIONS IN IMPORTANT CITIES.

(At 6 P. M. Eastern Standard Time.)

Place... Ther. H. T. Weather

Ablene... 72 76 Cloudy

Asheville... 72 78 Cloudy

Atlanta... 74 82 Cloudy

Atlantic City... 74 80 P. cloudy

Buffalo... 72 71 Clear

Charleston... 82 88 Clear

Chicago... 72 80 Cloudy

Cincinnati... 70 79 P. cloudy

Denver... 50 84 Cloudy

Duluth... 68 78 Clear

El Paso... 76 82 Clear

Hartford... 76 79 Clear

Jacksonville... 80 82 P. cloudy

Kansas City... 82 84 Clear

Knoxville... 70 84 Rain

Mobile... 80 84 Cloudy

Montreal... 70 76 Clear

New Orleans... 82 88 Cloudy

New York... 84 90 Clear

Norfolk... 84 90 Clear

North Platte... 78 86 Clear

Oklahoma City... 76 80 Cloudy

Pittsburgh... 74 84 P. cloudy

Raleigh... 78 84 Cloudy

Savannah... 80 86 Clear

San Francisco... 68 88 Clear

Spokane... 82 88 Clear

St. Paul... 74 82 Clear

Tampa... 82 90 Clear

Washington... 84 92 P. cloudy

Wilmington... 84 92 P. cloudy

Wynneville... 72 78 Cloudy

MINIATURE ALMANAC.

July 21, 1911.

Sun rises... 5:06

Sun sets... 7:24

Is This Thief in Your Home?

You wouldn't tolerate a thief in your offices, then why continue to let rats and mice eat the profits of your business and increase the cost of living in your home?

Let my Guaranteed Method banish this pest. I will free your home of rats and mice before asking a penny, and I guarantee to keep your home free of these pests for one year.

Hadn't you better look into this at once? For information phone or write.

OTTO ORKIN

Tel. Mad. 6246-J. 501 Mutual Bldg.

Guaranteed Freedom from Rats and Mice for One Year.

FIGHT ON CHOLERA GIVING RESULTS

American Authorities Kept Informed of Situation at Foreign Ports.

ITALIAN VESSEL ARRIVES

Ship Reaches New York With Hundreds of Immigrants, but No Suspects.

Washington, July 20.—The campaign of the Federal authorities to safeguard the country from the ravages of cholera, which has rolled up frightful mortalities in Italy, India, and elsewhere abroad, is already producing results. To-day the public health service was notified, through the State Department, that four cases of cholera have occurred in Marseille, two of them proving fatal, and that one of the cases has been traced to Italy.

Marseille is notoriously slow in officially admitting such conditions, and it is likely that there are more cases there than are conceded by the authorities. The port is one of the leading ones in Europe, and craft are constantly putting in there from Italy, where cholera is epidemic.

United States representatives at all other important ports are prepared to notify the Washington authorities instantly in case of developments.

Another Case From the Moltke.

From New York word came to the public health service to-day that there was one new case of cholera from the passengers of the steamer Moltke, which brought the disease from Italy, and that there was one new suspect among those detained from the Moltke's steerage passenger list. All these cases are being handled by the health authorities, and spread of the disease from them is being guarded against.

Of the Moltke cases, nine remain under treatment and five of them are already convalescent.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Van Esdorp telegraphed Surgeon-General Williams to-day that the Italian steamship San Giorgio and the German steamship Berlin are expected at New York within a week, carrying Italian immigrants.

Cholera in Italy and Asia.

Naples announces 371 cholera cases, including 116 deaths, between June 5 and July 6, and 216 cases, including sixty-eight deaths, in Naples during that period. Palermo has had 282 cases and seventy-five deaths, and the rest of Sicily twenty-seven cases and eleven deaths.

The reports show cholera also is prevalent in Colombo, Ceylon; Latur, Greece; Calcutta and Mouline, India; Saigon, Indo-China; Penang and Singapore, Straits Settlements; Constantinople and among the troops at Karaman and Smyrna, in Asiatic Turkey.

Another Ship From Italy.

New York, July 20.—Another ship from the cholera country anchored in quarantine to-day and added to the company of several hundred immigrants who must undergo individual bacteriological examination before they are permitted on the mainland. The newcomer was the steamer Principe di Piemonte, from Genoa and Naples, cities which have furnished most of the cholera cases thus far imported. Under the State and Federal rules she will be detained for ten days, and the period may be longer if it is found that many of her crew or passengers have the disease.

Owing to the quarantine regulations recently enforced by the Italian government on immigrants before they sail, the health authorities here hope future arrivals from Mediterranean ports will give them less trouble than the steamers Moltke and the Perugia, whose passengers are still in quarantine.

Satisfactory conditions were reported to-day at both the Swinburne Island Hospital, where the actual cases of cholera are treated, and at Hoffman Island, where the health officers are

watching some 600 immigrants, whose freedom from the disease is still unproved. There have been no more deaths since the seventh patient died yesterday at the Swinburne Island Hospital.

No Symptoms of Cholera.

The surgeon of the Principe di Piemonte reported all went well, excepting two cases of measles and six of whoopingcough. He said he had found no symptoms of cholera during the passage. Despite this reassuring report, however, all aboard will have to undergo examination by the health officers of the port.

The steamer carried 118 cabin passengers and 316 in the steerage, with a crew of 123.

Cholera Ravages in Italy.

Chasso, Switzerland, July 20.—An official report on the cholera epidemic in Italy issued to-day by the Italian government shows cases and deaths from July 12 to July 16 as follows:

In the city of Naples, sixty-four cases and twenty-one deaths; province of Naples, forty-eight cases and nineteen deaths; city of Palermo, 166 cases and nineteen deaths; province of Palermo, fifteen cases and seven deaths.

SEPARATED THE NEWLYWEDS.

Jokers Foiled, However, by a Police Steamboat Agent and a Gangplank.

Albany, N. Y., July 20.—Harry Williams, of Detroit, Mich., and Miss Beatrice Millish, of New York, were married in New York yesterday, and through the pranks of their friends were started off last night on separate honeymoon journeys. The jokers, after the wedding dinner at the hotel Astor, took the bride to the steamboat Trojan and the bridegroom to the C. W. Morse.

Not until the boats had left their piers in New York did the newlyweds discover that they were on different boats. It happened, however, that David Watkins, a local passenger agent, was on the Morse, and Mr. Williams appealed to him. Mr. Watkins had the Morse signaled to wait until the Trojan caught up to her. Coming alongside, a gangplank was thrown across and the bride returned to her husband.

When they arrived in this city the newlyweds left a signed statement of thanks for Mr. Watkins before proceeding on their way.

Won by Reinhardt.

Paris, July 20.—The Prix de Reut, run at Maisons-Laffitte to-day, was won by W. K. Vanderbilt's Reinhardt.

Well-Known Turfman Dead.

New York, July 20.—Word was received here yesterday that David M. Rinaldi, one of the best-known turfmen in the country, died Monday night at Saratoga Springs, N. Y. His son, Laurence J. Rinaldi, left to bring the body here for burial.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

(Reg. U. S. Pat. Office)

Lenses—our own production—bestow the greatest Eye Comfort. Filtra Lenses eliminate by absorption the objectionable Ultra Violet rays, reducing the light and increasing visual acuity. No more conspicuous than any ordinary white lens, thus overcoming the objection to amber or colored lenses.

We are SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF FILTRA LENSES.

Try them and you will be delighted. Prescription work our specialty, with complete manufacturing plant on the premises. We furnish everything.

GOOD FOR THE EYES.

The S. GALESKI Optical Co.

Main and 223 East Broad

Eight Sts. Next to Corner

KODAK HEADQUARTERS

"For Supper"

Scotch Kipped Herrings, plain or tomatoes,

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504-6-8 E. Broad Street.

WHERE CHOLERA SUSPECTS ARE TAKEN;

Hoffman Island, off Quarantine, Staten Island, N. Y., to which the cholera suspects are taken. Cases of infectious diseases are taken to Swinburne Island, which is nearby.